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This Kyening.—"Little Barefoot." Miss Maggie Mindrell.

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BALLS, MEETINGS &c. Batas. Soirce Dansante, 9th Regiment N. G. S. N. Armery, Twenty a thest. McConnell's Hop, Military Hall ... 7let

MEETINGS .- Literary Exercises, St. John's Debat-Ing Society Fordham, 10 a. m. . . . Celebration of Washington's Birthday Geoper Limitote, 10 a. m. and 2 and 7 p. m. . . Anniversary of the Phile legism of Columbia College, Academy of Music, 7½ p. m. . . Rebs Marters.

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OBITUARY. Joseph Reed Ingersoll died in Philadelphia a Thursday night. He was born in Philadelphia on the 1sth of June, 1785. His father was the eminent lawyer, Jared Ingersoll, and his brother Charles Jared Ingersoll, formerly a member of Congress. Joseph Reed Ingersoll graduated at Princeton in 1894, practiced law many years in Philadelphia, and sat in the United States House of Representatives in 1835-5-7, and in 1842 and thenceforward until 1849. Mr. Filimore appointed him Minister to the Court of St. James, and after the expiration of his term of service in London he returned to Philadelphia and retired to private life. In the first years of the Rebellion he published a pamphiot entitled "Secession: A Folly and a Crime." He was a firm supporter of Heary Clay and the tariff of 1842. Mr. Ingersoll was a man of fine scholastic attamments having received the degree of LL.D. from his alma mater, and of D. C. L. from Oxford. He was a gentleman and stateman of the old school, lofty and courteous in his manner, kindhearted and gentle in disposition. Joseph Reed Ingersoll died in Philadelphia

William C. Milligan died near Haddenfield, N.J., on Wednesday last. Mr. Milligan was many years a merchant in Philadelphia. He was among the active projectors of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and one of the founders of Atlantic City.

THE ASSAULT UPON THE MERIDEN EDITOR. Some weeks ago, Mr. Frederick Douglass went to Meriden, Conn., to lecture, and put up at a hotel kept by one Stephen Ives, an unreconstructed Alabamian, who insulted his guest by forbidding "that nigger," in a loud and offensive tone, to eat his dinner at the common table. The matter Secame a subject of sarcastic comment table. The matter became a subject of sarcastic comment by several prominent journals, which somewhat indiscriminately blamed the "copin of Meriden. Replying to this with a full eahlbit of facts, The Meriden liteorder, edited by Capt. Luther G. R. "ge, vindicated Meriden as the only town that gave a ma "drifty vote for impartial suffrage, and asked that the "bal." arism" be "charged upon unreconstructed, Democratic Alabama, and not upon loyal, patriotic, Republican Me. "dien," Several weeks had elapsed, and on Tuesday the 20-4, Capt. Riggs went to the Meriden House to see Postma. "Gr Morgan upon business. While he was in the room tail ug with hir. Morgan, Ives entered unbidden. Ives, who is obysically much larger and more powerful than Mr. R. "Se, streak the latter, who was sitting in a chair, a very violen and wholly unexpected blow directly in the face, knocking him over backward on the floor. He followed it up with two other severe blows, both on the face. Bystanders thereupon intered. Ives was immediately prosecuted. The two other severe blows, both on the face. Bystanders thereupon intered. Ives was immediately prosecuted. The affair created not a little excitement, and the general sen-timent of the citizens of both parties is wholly with Capt.

The Maryland Legislature is in a high state of excitement over the rejection of Mr. Thomas, by the U. B. Senate. A cancus at Annapolis has resolved to And him back to the Senate.

New-York Daily Tribune.

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TRIBUNE CAMPAIGN SHEETS.

THE PIRST NUMBER, NOW READY, contains Senator Morton's speech on Reconstruction, delivered in the Senate, Jan. 24, together with the speech of Senator Williams on the same subject Every village Club should subscribe for at least a hundred copies of each of these publications, and see that they are scattered far and wide. The terms are as follows:

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THE TRIBUNE, New-York. Address

to The Courts, Money, and other Markets are on the second page of this number; Literary Items on the sixth, and Keal Estate on the

SENATE, Feb. 21.-The Secretary of the Treasury furnished information called for regarding the increase in the number of employés in the

New-York Custom-House.

The bill to amend the Reconstruction acts so that a majority of votes cast shall decide an election was taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Conkling and Trumbull.

A personal explanation by Mr. Grimes con-cerning the Harvey dispatches from Fort Sumter in 1861 gave rise to an interesting discus-House, Feb. 21.-Mr. Baldwin reported a bill

to establish an international copyright.

A letter was received from the Postmaster General asking an investigation into the charges of corruption in connection with Southern mail contracts.

In Committee of the Whole, the Naval Ap-

propriation bill was taken up, but the consideration of it was broken off upon the receipt of a communication from the Secretary of War announcing the President's order removing

Mr. Covode offered a resolution that the President be impeached, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The English Government has arrested several more persons for expressing sympathy with the Fenians. If this principle is to be carried through, the Government would do well to build new prisons; for the old ones will be found to be by far too small to hold all those wishing the Fenians abundant success.

The President's nomination of Gen. McClellan as Minister to England is another bait to catch the Democratic gudgeons now nibbling around his hook. It both flatters the Democracy and disposes of a rival. If he would follow it up by giving foreign missions to Mr. Pendleton, Mr. Seymour, Mayor Hoffman, Judge Breeze, and Reverdy Johnson, the Democratic Convention would be forced to nominate Johnson, or draft in the ranks for candidates. They would have no politicians

A semi-official paper of Paris says that the Italian Government has resolved to abide by the September Convention and to pay its share of the Papal debt. After so many and so emphatic declarations from the Prime Minister and the King to the contrary, it is difficult to see how the government of a large country like Italy can with so shameful cowardice throw itself at the feet of France. But for some time the Italian Government has taken good care that the world shall expect from it nothing

THE NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

but base actions.

The President has again vindicated his reputation for obstinacy, which had suffered some decline during the last three or four days from the absence of anything either absurd or criminal in his conduct. His second attempt to remove Secretary Stanton can have no other motive than to assert his pretended right to make appointments and removals, not only without the consent of the Senate, but in defiance of their expressed dissent. That he can make no appointment or removal without the advice and consent of the Senate is as plainly declared in the Constitution as that he shall hold his office for four years. The principle has been reiterated in the Tenure-of-Office bill, which the President is obeying and disobeying with his usual inconsistency. In formally suspending Mr. Stanton, instead of removing him, and in sending to the Senate his reasons for suspending him, the President was obeying the Tenure-of-Office bill. In trying to seduce Gen. Grant to keep Mr. Stanton out of office by sheer physical force, after the Senate had reinstated him, and now again, in attempting to remove him, the President is disobeying it as audaciously as if he were disposed to deny its constitutionality, and maintain his denial by force. Technically, the point may be raised that his former order, being one of suspension, and his present order one of removal, the non-concurrence of the Senate in the first does not preclude him from making the second. But it is hardly worth while to consider technicalities relative to the orders of a President who is capable of making any order that his passions dictate. It has been usual upon the issuing of such an order for the incumbent to vacate his office without waiting for the confirmation of the order by the Senate. This usage has no sanction in constitutional law, but has been regarded as due in courtesy to the President, and essential to the public service. For since the President's order, until confirmed by the Senate, is a mere nomination which may never acquire any validity, its legal operation must date from the confirmation, and not from the send-

ing in of the name to the Senate. While

the legal right of hir, Simples to retain the office until the appointment shall be confirmed by the Senate is clear, Mr. Johnson has probably assumed that Mr. Stanton would follow the usage, and vacate the office in behalf of Adjutant-Gen. L. Thomas, as he did before in behalf of Gen. Grant. Indeed, the order directs this. But of course the clause of the order so directing is no more valid in advance of its ratification by the Senate than any other part of the order. The President has evidently intended, however, that it should be, and on this intention he has based an expectation that physical possession of the office could be obtained for Gen. Thomas forthwith, and that Mr. Stanton could be driven into the Supreme Court for his remedy. Without this aim in view the President's order would have no meaning. Mr. Stanton, however, in obedience to the request of the Senate Committee, and in resistance of this attempted usurpation by the President, has determined to remain in possession, and leave Mr. Thomas to his remedy in the Courts. The same Committee waited upon Gen. Grant, and were satisfied with the result of their interview. It is hardly conceivable that the President could, in his present precarious tenure of his own office, design to order the ejection of Mr. Stanton by armed force, or that such an order would be obeyed by Gen. Grant if he issued it. Failing in obtaining physical possession of the office, the President's order would merely refer Mr. Thomas to his legal proceedings. That Mr. Johnson would go to so much pains to butt once more against a stonewall would seem remarkable were it not that it is exactly what he has been doing ever since he has been in office. While as an official act it is inexplicably stupid, as a political dodge it is easy to see Mr. Johnson's motive. The magnates of the Democratic party are now assembled in Washington to fix the time and place-and to a great degree the candidate-of the next Democratic National Convention. It is quite in accordance with Andrew Johnson's grade of an impression on these gentlemen. They are buzzing around the White House, and would delight in any coup d'etat that would either make A. J. available as a Casar, or get him off their hands altogether. But Mr. Johnson will achieve no coup d'etat. Nature, in denving him the courage proportioned to his vanity, has made him proof against great crimes. His forte lies entirely in peccadilloes, When Congress concludes to impeach him for petty misdemeanors, it will find plenty of them. But if it waits for high crimes, he will serve out his

FINANCE-FIRST TRUTHS.

term in feverish peacefulness, and empty feints.

As questions of Finance have become of primary importance in our Government, and are destined to be largely influential in our politics, we desire to fix in the public mind certain elemental truths which all citizens should know and comprehend. These truths are briefly set forth as follows:

I. Our country owes a National Debt of about Twenty-five Hundred Millions of Dollars, most of which was incurred in putting down the Slaveholders' Rebellion. A small portion was incurred fifteen years earlier, in prosecuting a War with Mexico; but most of it is the costof our gigantic War for the Union.

II. A large minerity of our people condemned, and still condemn, that War as needless and aggressive. President Buchanan's Attorney-General Black (now "squat like a toad" at the ear of Audrew Johnson) efficially declared that, though no State had a constitutional right to withdraw from the Union, still, if a State saw fit to withdraw, there was no constitutional power in the Government to prevent or resist it. And a very large proportion of what is now called the Democratic party held that it was mjust and unconstitutional to "coerce the South." Those who so thought and felt-who believe that the Constitution was violated in putting down the Rebellion, and who recognize in the loans made by citizens and aliens to our Government an indispensable element of 'coercion"-will naturally be disposed to get rid of paying the Debt if they can. They will eatch at every pretext and magnify every excuse for defrauding the public creditors.

III. The National Debt is mainly due to our own citizens, though a considerable proportion of it has been transferred to Europe. Whoever holds National Bank notes is indirectly a publie creditor, since the payment of those notes s secured by a deposit of Government bonds. Every widow or orphan who has property in the hands of executors, administrators, or trustees, is deeply interested in the Debt; for the Currency must necessarily be debased as the Debt is likely to be repudiated. Let it be officially declared that the Debt is payable in greenbacks, and that these are to be augmented in volume in order to make such payment easy, and cunning, crafty, unprincipled men will enormously enrich themselves by paying off their trust obligations at twenty to thirty cents on the dollar. Every one who has money in a savings bank, or in bonds of any kind, has a direct and vital interest in the maintenance of the public faith pledged to the bondholders. It will not be found possible to repudiate the Debt without unsettling and upheaving all the foundations of property and industry. Every man who has anything to lose, or who tries to live by honest industry, has a vital interest in the maintenance of the Public Faith.

IV. The Debt is too large to be conclusively repudiated. A popular vote to cheat the public creditors might stop the payment of principal, and even of interest, for a year or two-it might destroy the public credit and deeply disgrace the National character-but the Debt would nevertheless remain, and would ultimately be paid-for this, if for no other reason. that more persons would lose than would gain by its repudiation.

V. Our own decided choice was and would be to pay the Debt promptly. We have no faith in financial expedients or devices. We do not believe a National Debt to be a blessing any more than any other debt. Incidentally, it may have some good influences; nevertheless, we regard it as a burden, to be borne with patience while it must, and paid off so soon as it can be. And burden, by paying off Two Hundred and Fifty Millions of principal since the War ended. We have done this while struggling under a heavy load of local debts for bounties, &c., which we have also in good part paid off. At least Five Hundred Millions of War Debts, local and general, have been paid off since the Rebel armies surrendered, though our payments for bounties to soldiers, &c., &c., have also been large. At least one-eighth, and probably one-sixth, of all have since been paid. We would prefer to go on paying, so as to have paid off the last cent before 1880. But the clamor for reduced taxation prevails, and we submit.

VI. Since it is settled that our National Debt

should be to fund it at the lowest possible rate of interest. The difference between six per cent. and four per cent. Interest, if employed as a sinking fand, would pay off the principal within the next thirty years-certainly, inside of forty. Great Britain could readily fund her entire Debt to-morrow at four per cent., and hers is larger than ours. We ought to be a ble to fund ours at four per cent. if it were perfectly certain that it would be paid. Hence, we earnestly protest against all taxing and repudiating devices, because they tend inevitably to prevent our funding the Debt at the lowest possible rate. VII. The Debt is now mainly funded in 'Five-Twenties"-that is, bonds which pay six

per cent interest in coin, and which the Government may pay off when they have run five years respectively, but need not pay off till they shall have run twenty years. The five years is now beginning to expire; so that the Government may pay off these bonds so fast as it can borrow the money at lower rates. Whenever it can borrow at 5, at 41, or at 4 per cent., it can say, in perfect good faith, to every bolder of a "Five-Twenty" which has run more than five years, "Surrender your bonds, and take instead new ones at the lower "rate of interest we offer, or we will borrow of "others and pay you off." And, so long as the new bonds are above par, every holder of Five-Twenties will necessarily take these new bonds rather than be paid off, because, if he does not choose to hold them, he can sell them and pocket the premium. And the process of funding may thus go on, so fast as the five years expire, until, within three or four years at furthest, our entire National Debt will be drawing Twenty, Thirty, or Forty Millions less interest than now, according as it shall be funded at 4, 4}, or 5 per cent. VIII. The dodge of paying off the Debt in

Greenbacks will, of course, crush out all hope of this. Nobody will lend us money if they see that we are bent on cheating our present creditors. Some Five to Eight Hundred Milpolitical cunning to desire at such a time to make | lions of our Debt are now held in Europe, by capitalists who never saw a greenback, cannot use a greenback, and took our promise to pay so many dollars in the sense which the words bear throughout the civilized world. True, some of them bought our bonds at a heavy discount; but they did so when we were struggling dubiously, desperately for National existence, and when our prospects were gloomy indeed. They took the risk of our success, when nine-tenths of their daily associates believed and predicted that we should go down, and that our Debt would never be paid. Let us treat them now with good faith, and we can borrow at favorable rates should we ever again be in need. Nothing contributed so much to blast the credit of the Confederacy as the fact that its President had helped repudiate the Public Debt of Mississippi.

IX. Thousands are now winking at the greenback dodge, who would not like to be caught with stolen sheep on their backs. They think they mean to be honest after a fashion; but they know it is a sorry fashion. They have a notion that they can stop when half-way down Niagara and float up again if they will. But, in fact, if we enter upon a career of Repudiation, we shall not stop half-way. The National Debt will either be wholly repudiated or honestly paid. We insist that it will have to be paid, even though we should cover ourselves with disgrace by attempting to repudiate it.

X. Finally, whenever the American People decide to repudiate, they will intrust the job to the Democratic party, as they should. Any Republican who coquets with this form of villainy will find when too late that he is helping the Sham Democracy into power.

PRINCIPLES IN JOURNALISM.

Monthly, in an article of much merit in other respects, gravely propounds the following theory, less novel than startling, as to the principles or want of principle which should control a public journal:

" In discussing the editorial functions of a great journal, the writer will probably be constrained to advance views for which the public is unprepared, and which may be severely criticised. At the very start the averment is made that a public journal has no business to have views of its own. More than that, if it would attain to the highest position in journalism, it must not accept from any person or any party the views which it may advance. To go still further, it should pay no heed to consistency. Never should it be influenced by the fear lest the views expressed in it to-day are not those of last week, or may not be those of the week to come. To repeat, a journal has no business to have opinions of its own. Its editorial columns should present as faithful a record of public opinions as its news columns do of fcurrent events. The liscovery of this theory was first made by The London Times. It was, in the belief of the writer, a discovery as important in journalism as the invention of the spinning enny in manufactures, or of the steam-engine in me hanics. As has been stated already, the value of the opinions expressed in a newspaper is in exact proportion o the number of persons whose views they represent."

If the writer had extended his observations he would have seen that as good arguments could be adduced why the politician, the statesman, the lecturer, the preacher, the lawyer, the teacher, and even the merchant, should have no convictions or consistency, but should aim to represent somebody else's sentiments rather than his own. The third-rate class in all professions adopt, and, as publicly as they deem politic, they declare the sentiment put forth in Putnam. The pettifogger professes to have no conviction save that his client is right. The politician of the third-rate asks, "Who am I that I should indulge in the luxury of a principle ! I serve my friends and we divide the plunder. Patriotism! It is the last refuge of a scoundrel." There is even in the pulpit a tendency to trim the sails to suit the pews. none the less patent often where entirely unconfessed. And thousands of merchants may be found in every large city who show a like facility in agreeing with their customers.

But we deny that in journalism, more than in any other profession, this subserviency can be attributed to first-class minds, or that such can ever, under any circumstances, be charged with it. The best lawyers are not Tombs "shysters." The best politicians are statesmen, not demagogues. The only true preachers are purifiers of the age in which they preach, not panderers to it. So in journalism. There is a class of journalists who will write what they do not believe, because they think there is a we have proved that it need not be a perpetual large class of readers who do believe it. But neither this class, nor the newspapers through which it speaks, can ever attain the highest position in journalism. The writer in "Putnam" is so superficial as to indicate The New-York Herald as an example of the success of unprincipled and inconsistent journalism.

The whole country is certainly a better test of the representativeness of a journal than the City of New-York. And, taking the country at large, THE TRIBUNE, for instance, far exthe public debts contracted during the War ceeds the aggregate circulation of The Herald or any other journal publishing the usual daily, semi-weekly, and weekly editions. THE TRIB-UNE has never been accused of want of convictions or principles, and it vindicates this policy by sustaining, perhaps, the largest circulation is not to be paid off directly, our first care of any newspaper in the country. Nor is it

true that a journal is valuable in proportion to the number of those whose views it represents. It is valuable in proportion to the truth of the views it represents. Burke declared to the electors at Bristol that he consulted public opinion, indeed, and the opinion of his constituents, but not their opinion of to-day, but the opinion they would have ten or twenty years hence. This wisdom distinguished Burke from a common demagogue. Indeed, there is a prostitution of the intellect in the business of furnishing to the public for pay opinions which the writer does not sincerely entertain, which is impossible in a man of intellectual integrity. An editor must be a literary debauchee before he can descend to it. An essential element in the truly literary or scholarly character is a love of the truth for the truth's sake. Nothing but this passion for the dissemination of sound and true views can compensate the editor for his intense and unremitting labor. He who is not conscious of having first interpreted events, suggested policies, corrected long-standing errors, or thrown forward a more searching light in the path of progress, has never tasted the highest luxury of journalism. It is the province of journalism to teach and to lead. Even those who are most backward in the march are still leaders and educators in their sphere. When the journalist resigns these functions he had better become a book-keeper or a copyist. The profession of journalism has no work for

To-day, by the vote of the Common Council, the people of New-York are taxed fifteen thousand dollars for a few dozens of sky-rockets and Roman candles to be burned in the public squares by way of celebrating the auniversary of the birth of Washington.

To-day ten thousand honest citizens of New-York are wandering around the streets without work, without shelter, even without food. To-day a hundred or more of oyster-fed officials are drinking wines of which they do not

even know the names, smoking cigars whose

flavor would evoke compliments from a Span-

ish grandee, and calculating how much of that fifteen thousand dollars may be "saved." To-day the wives and children of the ten thousand first named are huddling in the cold corners of wretched tenement-houses, without money, without friends, without work, and

To-day the fat rollickers of the City Hall might earn blessings they have never deserved by appropriating their personal "dividend" in this celebration fund to the immediate relief of these women and children.

without hope.

Will they do it? The idea of thus spending \$15,000 is preposterous. The official programme recommends that all citizens abstain from secular employment, that flags be hoisted, and tells us that the militia will be reviewed at the City Hall, and that fireworks will be shown in four or five of the public squares. All this need not cost \$5,000-twenty years ago it would have been done for \$500.

We do not deprecate a reasonable celebration of our few national holidays; but the enormous disproportion of the money voted to the things to be done on this occasion, to say | the House of Commons. nothing of the straitened circumstances of the suffering poor, to whom the money now squandered would do so much good, and from whom, after all, it comes, calls for a protest at least against the outrageously extravagant amount, as compared with the pitiful character of the display.

Reports have been received in England of the outbreak of an alarming revolt in India. There has been for some time a great excitement in several districts, and the revolt, therefore, does not come altogether unexpected. England has many devoted adherents in India, and an overthrow of English rule at this time could not A writer in the present number of Putnam's but be attended by the most disastrons consequences; still England trembles at every report of an Indian insurrection. She has only 84,000 troops in India, and the whole English population, inclusive of the army, only numbers 125,000, while the native population amounts to 150,000,000. These figures alone explain why England has but little hope of retaihing India the moment an insurrection should spread over all her Indian possessions.

Masquerades are popular; the Liederkranz ball at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening demonstrated that fact. The building was crowded to suffocation, and dancing was almost an impossibility. And the imminent danger of a terrible catastrophe from fire was as the sword of Damocles, suspended over the heads of the revelers. Silk skirts, tarletan coverings, and the combustible material lining the stage, ablaze with gas jets, would have burned like tinder in case of fire. The loss of life following such an event would have been fearful. In view of this fact, the late "carni-"val" of the Liederkranz Society can hardly be termed a success. Danger and discomfort were its conspicuous features.

The proposition recently made in Congress to give commissions in the army to none but graduates of West Point, has failed, and we are glad of it. Why should there be but one door for entering the army, while every other profession has a hundred doors? If a man is qualified to hold a commission, it makes no difference where he acquired his fitness. Some of our best colleges, such as the Cornell University, for instance, have established schools of tactics, military engineering, and other branches of the art of war, in connection with their regular literary course, and if they prove competent to the task they have undertaken, there is no reason why their graduates should not be permitted to wear the United States uniform as well as the graduates of the National academy on the Hudson. If our only dependence during the Rebellion had been upon these latter gentlemen, we should have been in sad straits.

In his speech to the delegation from the Baltimore City Council, the other day, Mr Johnson declared that if he could only achieve a victory over Congress, it would be "the "highest pleasure of his life to yield his aspi-"rations to others." But, as he cannot overcome Congress, we suppose this may be taken as an announcement that he is a candidate for reëlection.

Judge Whiting was seen in Maiden-lane yesterday, eagerly asking the price of brooms. A Democratic paper assures us that if we

nominate "another Abe Lincoln," the country will produce "another John Wilkes Booth, " with his sic semper tyrannis; and the man is " even now ready to do the work."

It has already been apnounced that Mr. Wm. Young, so well known to the public as the former editor and proprietor of The Albion, is about starting a new evening paper, to be conducted on the plan of The Pall Mall Gazette. The new paper is to be cal'ed Every Afternoon, and is to appear on the 17th of March. The report that it is to be in any way an organ of our English readants or a rival of The EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

VERDICT ON THE CLERKENWELL EXPLOSION BT ATLANTIC TRESCRAPS TO 7. S TRIBUNE. LONDON, Feb. 21.-The Coroner's Jury have concluded the protracted investigation of the explosion at the Clerkenwell House of Detention, 2nd to-day rendered their verdict. They bring the charge of murder against the prisoners Barrett, English, O'Keefe, Mullany, the two Desmonds, the worday Ann Justice, and others, whose names have not yet been made known. Doubt is expressed as to the complicity of Allen, who was recently discharged, but has been rearrested. The verdict concludes by severely censuring the Metropolitan Police in the

PROBABLE ELECTION OF BERESFORD ROPE POR CAMBRIDGE

Clerkenwell district for lack of activity and vigi-

The indications are that Mr. Befesford Hope will carry the election for member of Parliament from the University of Cambridge. The sent was rendered vacant by the appointment of Mr. Selwyn to the bench.

THAIN'S LECTURE IN DURLIN.

London, Feb. 21 .- George Francis Train delivered his first lecture in Dublin last evening. It was very thinly attended. There was no rioting, though measures had been taken by the authorities for the preservation of the peace. A correspondent of one of the morning journals, in alluding to the lecture, says: As a speculation it was an entire fallure."

DUBLIN, Feb. 21,-The audience at Train's lecture last night was very boisterous. Some persons prosent, who hissed the speaker, were roughly used. A strong force of police was on hand and prevented any serious personal violence, or disloyal demonstra-

THE TRIAL OF JOHN MARTIN. Evening.-The jury were unable to agree on a verdiet in the case of John Martin, and the other parties on trial for participating in the Fenian funeral procession, and have been discharged. ARREST OF SYMPATHIZERS WITH THE BENIAN

LONDON, Feb. 21 .- John Curtin, an inn-keeper, and David Murphy, a writer, were arrested at Cork yesterday, on a general charge of complicity in Fenian movements. Mr. Murphy had but recently arrived from the United States.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF THE POSTAL TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES. Mr. Hunt, Under Secretary of the Treasury has informed the House of Commons that the operation of the new postal treaty between Great Britain and the United States, has been temporarily suspended, but only to enable both Governments to revise certain points, which had been mutually overlooked, and

which it was necessary to set right.

THE COST OF THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION-AN EXPLANATION WITH REGARD TO MEXICO. LONDON, Feb. 21-Evening .- In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Disraeli gave an explicit denial to the report that the expenditures already incurred for the Abyssinian expedition exceed the estimates laid before the House at its last session by the Government. Lord Stanley made an explanation in regard to Mexico. He said that diplomatic relations with that country had been suspended for the reason that last September the Mexican Government declined all intercourse with those Powers which recognized the late empire. Sir Stafford Northcote, the Secretary of State for India, said the latest letters received from Gen. Napier gave reason to hope that the war in Abyssinia would be ended this season. Tuesday, Feb. 25, has been assigned as the day for the consideration of the state of Ireland in

INDIA.

AN ALARMING REVOLT. LONDON, Feb. 21-Evening.-The Evening Globs has a report that alarming revolts have broken, got among the prisoners in India.

> RUBSIA. MASSING OF TROOPS ON THE DANUBE.

PARIS, Feb. 21 .- The Patrie to-day, speaking under reserve, says it has reason to believe that the Emperor of Russia is massing troops near the Danube.

ITALY.

ITALY AGREEING TO ALL THE FRENCH DEMANDS. Paris, Feb. 21.-La France, in its issue of this morning, asserts that the Chevalier de Nigra, the Italian Minister to Paris, has pledged Italy to the faithful observance of the September Convention a it now stands, and also to the payment of the principal and interest of her share of the old debt of the States of the Church which were annexed to the kingdom.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. GLASGOW, Feb. 21.—The steamship Columbia, Capt. Carnaghan, from New-York, has arrived here.

THE DRAMA.

The week closes brightly and pleasantly. Matinées are announced in all directions. "The White Fawn," may, of course, be seen at Nibio's, and, of course, it will be seen by a multitude. Lotta, in the Broadway, will play Paul and Liddy Larrigan. To-night will witness the close of her present engagement. Mr. Chanfras will arrive on Monday. At Barnum's Moseum there will be three performances to-day, in honor of Washington's birthday. "Ours," to-night, at Wallack's. "She Stoops to Conquer" will be revived on Monday. At the Carca, Mr. Pfan, the Ruesian athlete, who has been out of the bills for a few days, on account of an injury to his hands, will re-appear this afternoon and evening, in his famous Trapeze act. Next Monday, "Jockey Club Racca" will be revived. Mr. Charles Eytinge will give his second reading this evening, at Steinway Hash; we have already printed the programme. The house should be crowded. "La Favorita" will be sung at the Academy Marinée to-day. The Olympic Matinée will consist of "Little Barefoot." In the evening "Fanchon" will be acted. M. Caron will take his benefit at the French Theater to-night, appearing in "Un Tronpier Qui Suit Les Bonnes," and "Roger Boutemps." Both afternoon and evening "The Prigrim" may be seen at Bunyan Hall. The Matinée at the New-York." Mrs. Kemble's programme has been announced. On the 2d of March, at Steinway Hall; she will read "Coriolanua;" on the 3d, "A Midsumusy Night's will arrive on Monday. At Barnum's Moseum there will nounced. On the 2d of March, at Steinway Hair, and read "Cortolanus;" on the 3d, "A Midsummer Night 19 Dream;" on the 6th, "The Tempest;" and on the fill "King Lear." We are glad to learn that Miss Old Lognu's "Stage Struck," so successful on We incesslay, Dodworth's Hall, will shortly be repeated. Mr. Chark Kean left a fortune of about 250,000. Miss Mary Cannor remains very ill.

NEW-YORK CONSTITUTIONAL COMPENTION.

Mr. Merritt, from the Select Committee, reported a recommendation that the amended Constitution be submitted at the next general election, and that its Secretary of State cause the Constitution, as proposal together with the forms of ballots to be used, to be published twice in the public beurnals of the State previously the election next Fall. The Committee on Continuest Expenses reported adversely upon ampointing a Special Committee to audit elains against the Convention, as in favor of directing the Controller to audit and pay all such accounts. Report accepted. A minority of the state Committee reported in favor of resainding the Business upon the gross amount to be paid the two papers publishing the Convention proceedings, while a majority of same Committee recommended limiting the amount to be paid to 48,787 50. Both reports were ordered artists. SUBMISSION TO THE PEOPLE.

DISSATISFACTION IN NEW-BRUNSWICK, St. John, Feb. 21.—An important meeting composed of the leading merchants of this city, was held here yesterday, to take action respecting of an ave dust imposed on certain articles by the new tariff, and resign that representations be made to the Doughton for runnent indicating the changes desired. The press of this city also held a meeting and passed, resolutes strongly opposing the imposition of newspaper posings.

ACCIDENT AT PITTSTON, PENN.-BISROP STEVEN

A Lehigh Valley Railroad car, attached to the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg train, was throws of the track, at Pittsbon, on Thursday, by a broken ray, after being dragged several hundred feet it broke love from the train, was precipitated down an embanks at 18 fret in the Borthbrank Canal, turning over, and breaking in two rast fell. Ten or twelve passengers was it jured, none seriously, however, except Bishop Storens the Diocease of Ponnaylvania. It is hoped, that he materials are the process of the INJURED. recover.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

L'ARRISBURGH, Feb. 31.—The bill telative of the process of the proces